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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995*

PART VI. HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Section 22. *Protection of and assistance to refugees*

CONTENTS

		Page
22A.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2
	Overview	3
	Programme of work	5

* The present document contains section 22A of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/48/6/Rev.1).

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PART VI

HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

SECTION 22. PROTECTION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

SECTION 22A. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Overview

TABLE 22A.1. SUMMARY OF 1994-1995 ESTIMATES BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 revised appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1994-1995 estimates*
		Amount	*Percentage*			
Staff costs	43 835.3	372.2	0.8	44 207.5	3 542.7	47 750.2
Total, regular budget	**43 835.3**	**372.2**	**0.8**	**44 207.5**	**3 542.7**	**47 750.2**

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 estimated expenditures	*Source of funds*	*1994-1995 estimated expenditures*
	-	*(a)* Services in support of: (i) Other United Nations organizations	-
	119 842.5	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	116 442.0
Total *(a)*	**119 842.5**		**116 442.0**
	-	*(b)* Substantive activities	-
Total *(b)*	-		-
	1 650 163.7	*(c)* Operational projects	1 380 282.2
Total *(c)*	**1 650 163.7**		**1 380 282.2**
Total *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)*	**1 770 006.2**		**1 496 724.2**
		Total costs	**1 544 474.4**

TABLE 22A.2. POST REQUIREMENTS

Organizational unit: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1992-1993	*1994-1995*	*1992-1993*	*1994-1995*	*1992-1993*	*1994-1995*	*1992-1993*	*1994-1995*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
ASG	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
D-2	2	2	-	-	15	15	17	17
D-1	10	10	-	-	39	39	49	49
P-5	19	20	-	-	98	98	117	118
P-4	14	15	-	-	239	239	253	254
P-3	27	27	-	-	446	446	473	473
P-2/1	15	15	-	-	190	190	205	205
Total	**89**	**91**	**-**	**-**	**1 027**	**1 027**	**1 116**	**1 118**
General Service category								
Principal level	4	4	-	-	36	36	40	40
Other levels	151	151	-	-	1 738	1 738	1 889	1 889
Total	**155**	**155**	**-**	**-**	**1 774**	**1 774**	**1 929**	**1 929**
Other categories								
Local level	-	-	-	-	219	219	219	219
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**
Grand total	**244**	**246**	**-**	**-**	**3 020**	**3 020**	**3 264**	**3 266**

Overview

22A.1 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established as from 1 January 1951 by the General Assembly in its resolution 319 A (IV) of 3 December 1949. The basic terms of reference of the Office were established in a statute approved by the Assembly in its resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950. An Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, by which the Assembly, *inter alia*, gave authority to the Committee to advise the High Commissioner in the exercise of his/her functions under the statute of his/her Office and to approve the use of extrabudgetary funds made available to the High Commissioner.

22A.2 The overall objective of UNHCR, as outlined in its statute, is to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to the problem of refugees by assisting Governments and, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees or their assimilation within national communities. On the one hand, UNHCR is required to safeguard the fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement and to ensure that the basic rights of refugees are respected and that they are treated in a decent and human manner. On the other hand, UNHCR has had to develop, at the request of the General Assembly and the Governments concerned, substantial material assistance programmes to meet the increasing dimensions and complexity of refugee needs. In relation to the latter kinds of activity, UNHCR responds essentially to situations that cannot be foreseen.

22A.3 In order to achieve this objective the Office will focus on the following areas of activity:

(a) Continuing consultations with Governments in order to promote further accession to international and regional legal instruments relating to refugees, and to encourage them to adopt positive national legislation and administrative regulations on refugees;

(b) Public awareness campaigns and publication of articles in newspapers and academic journals, as well as participation in conferences and public debates on refugee questions;

(c) Monitoring, through direct dialogue with Governments and with the assistance of other relevant agencies, of situations involving asylum-seekers and refugees;

(d) Development of contingency planning and emergency preparedness and capability of response to refugee emergencies and participation in special humanitarian operations;

(e) Designing programmes of assistance to refugees characterized by a development orientation;

(f) Initiating the creation of tripartite commissions so as to facilitate and encourage voluntary repatriation;

(g) Continuing consultations with Governments to assure resettlement places in their countries for refugees when resettlement is the appropriate permanent solution;

(h) Ensuring and maintaining linkage between refugee aid and development assistance, especially in the deployment of development assistance as a means of cementing permanent solutions;

(i) Promoting an appropriate sharing of responsibilities and arrangements for financing of refugee-related activities between all the bodies of the United Nations system and other concerned organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

22A.4 In accordance with article 20 of the statute of UNHCR, the Office is financed under the budget of the United Nations and, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise, no expenditure other than administrative expenditures relating to the functioning of the Office is borne in the budget of the United Nations and all other expenditures relating to the activities of UNHCR are financed from voluntary contributions. The information on extrabudgetary resources contained in the tables in this section are preliminary in nature. The overall voluntary fund requirements for the biennium 1994-1995 will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner later in 1993.

22A.5 The Office is responsible for the implementation of five subprogrammes of programme 36, International protection of and assistance to refugees, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1), as follows:

International protection

Subprogramme 1. International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees

Subprogramme 2. Effective implementation of refugee rights

Subprogramme 3. Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law

Assistance

Subprogramme 4. Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance

Subprogramme 5. Durable solutions

22A.6 Within the programme of work, the estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

		Regular budget	*Extrabudgetary*
		(percentage)	
Subprogramme 1.	International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees	4.9	0.2
Subprogramme 2.	Effective implementation of refugee rights	51.1	7.4
Subprogramme 3.	Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law	7.4	91.3
Subprogramme 4.	Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance	14.9	0.7
Subprogramme 5.	Durable solutions	21.7	0.4
	Total	100.0	100.0

Owing to the nature of the programme, no designation of priority was given by the General Assembly.

22A.7 The programme of work is implemented at UNHCR headquarters by the Division of International Protection, the Division of Programmes, Support, Budget and Finance, and five regional bureaux. In the field, the programme is implemented by some 200 offices. Thirteen regional representatives and 95 country representatives act on behalf of the High Commissioner in all aspects of the Office's activities in the country or countries to which they are accredited.

Programme of work

International protection

Subprogramme 1. International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees

22A.8 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote acceptance of the existing instruments; elaborate new international or regional instruments; and to review initiatives to include provisions in international instruments favourable to refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

Activities

(a) Substantive servicing of two sessions of the Executive Committee and meetings of the Subcommittee of the Whole on the International Protection of Refugees;

(b) Publication of an estimated 900 pages of treaty texts and explanatory documentation in the form of collection of instruments, including the management of a database for the maintenance and publication of records of accession, declarations and reservations made by States to the over 100 international instruments concerning refugees, returnees and displaced persons as well as promotional material;

(c) Consultations with Governments, at headquarters and in the capitals, in order to promote further accessions to the existing instruments mentioned above and, where applicable, the withdrawal of the geographical limitation and other reservations, stressing the advantages both to refugees and to the Governments themselves; to discuss new and ongoing problems that affect refugees with a view to extending current, or elaborating new, international or regional instruments in favour of protection of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; and to ascertain which protection problems could be appropriately dealt with by the modification of current, or adoption of new, international or regional instruments;

(d) Regular contacts with other intergovernmental organizations, continuing dialogue with the Secretariat and specialized agencies concerned with the preparation of international instruments with a view to the inclusion, as appropriate, of provisions favourable to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

(e) Collection of data through legal research on matters concerning the protection mandate and activities of UNHCR as well as the status and security situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in various parts of the world, with a view to promoting the elaboration of additional instruments in favour of those three groups;

(f) Preparation of background information on the subjects to be considered by the Subcommittee of the Whole on the International Protection of Refugees at the annual sessions of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's programme.

Subprogramme 2. Effective implementation of refugee rights

22A.9 Through this subprogramme, UNHCR will seek to promote the effective implementation of the provisions contained in the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, together with efforts undertaken in accordance with subprogramme 1. Special efforts will include, in States not parties to those instruments that face large-scale influxes of refugees and displaced persons, the protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons and ensuring that refugees receive treatment in accordance with relevant principles of general international law and established principles of human rights and that, at the minimum, they are protected against refoulement.

22A.10 Work will also aim to facilitate the successful reintegration of returnees, through legal assistance, mediation and dialogue and to encourage States to adopt legislation for the protection of refugees, to strengthen existing laws, policies and programmes, and to ensure their implementation.

22A.11 Other related activities will aim at ensuring the implementation of the UNHCR *Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women* and the integration of considerations specific to the protection of refugee women into assistance activities.

22A.12 Special attention will also be given to strengthening the implementation of the UNHCR *Guidelines on Refugee Children* and to coordinating the efforts by States and international and non-governmental organizations for the benefit of refugee children, in particular unaccompanied minors.

Activities

(a) Two reports to the Executive Committee;

(b) The issuance of approximately 40,000 travel documents in various languages to assist Governments in implementing the specific rights of refugees under existing international instruments and of 20,000 refugee identity cards to assist in refugee census and identification operations; and the facilitation of national documentation for returnees;

(c) Promoting the adoption of adequate legislative and/or administrative measures concerning the granting of asylum and the observance of the principles of non-refoulement, and encouraging liberal practice by Governments with regard to those matters;

(d) Monitoring, including through direct dialogue with Governments, the implementation by States of obligations assumed and responsibilities owed towards refugees on the basis of relevant international instruments and general principles of international law;

(e) Maintaining appropriate contacts with governmental and judicial authorities and providing adequate legal counselling and representation facilities so as to ensure that refugees are, in fact, able to benefit from the standards laid

down in international instruments and from the relevant provisions of national legislation, and intervening, as appropriate, with national authorities to prevent violations of those standards;

(f) Promoting, where necessary, the establishment by States of appropriate procedures for the determination of refugee status as defined by the relevant international instruments;

(g) Promoting the adoption of the necessary legislative and/or administrative measures to give effect to the standards for the treatment of refugees defined in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol and in other relevant international instruments, and the adoption, where necessary, of legislative and/or administrative measures favourable to refugees in those States which have not yet become parties to those instruments;

(h) Promoting national legislative and/or administrative measures favourable to the acquisition by refugees of the nationality of their country of permanent residence;

(i) Promoting the voluntary repatriation of refugees, where appropriate, as well as their successful reintegration in their countries of origin in conditions of safety and dignity through mediation and dialogue between the countries of origin and asylum, amongst national authorities, as well as between all of these and the refugees;

(j) Reviewing and further developing a policy framework and organizational workplan for the next stages in the mainstreaming within UNHCR of refugee women's protection issues. Particular attention will be paid to assisting field personnel to facilitate participation of refugee women, revising and expanding the existing internal guidelines relating to the international protection of refugee women and developing training materials and courses to increase awareness of the specific protection needs of refugee women and to encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the exercise;

(k) Reinforce the dissemination of the *Guidelines on Refugee Children* and the implementation of a specific workplan that will focus in particular on their protection needs; seeking the active cooperation and collaboration of Governments, other United Nations bodies, among them UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and refugees themselves, in the implementation of the *Guidelines* and the workplan; increasing public awareness of the situation and needs of refugee children; and developing training materials to improve the capacity and effectiveness of field personnel in identifying and addressing the protection as well as other needs of refugee children.

Subprogramme 3. Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law

22A.13 The objectives of this subprogramme are *(a)* to enhance the understanding for human rights law and the causes for displacement; *(b)* to promote an increased understanding of the special position of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; *(c)* to create a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of their legal status; and *(d)* to promote a wider knowledge of the principles of international protection, with particular emphasis on the refugee law training of staff of Governments and non-governmental organizations.

Activities

(a) Issuance of approximately 20 publications in the field of refugee law, including reports of seminars and meetings; translation of the refugee law publications into additional languages and studies; lectures and background papers; and assistance in the publication of an independent international journal of refugee law managed by a publisher other than UNHCR;

(b) Organization of about 80 seminars at the national, regional and international level for the in-depth examination of new legal problems in the field of international protection and/or for the review and development of existing standards;

(c) Organization of training workshops for government officials on the legal/protection aspects of refugee problems, particularly in those States which have more recently, or not yet, become parties to the international refugee instruments;

(d) Regional protection seminars to follow up on the findings and recommendations of the Working Group on International Protection;

(e) One annual course on refugee law in coordination with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (San Remo, Italy);

(f) Six conferences and round tables in cooperation with other institutions on specific topics;

(g) Strengthening of collaboration with other United Nations bodies, particularly in the human rights field, with a view to sharing ideas, information, experiences and documentation, as well as joining in their promotion and dissemination programmes and sensitizing them to refugee problems in their spheres of responsibility;

(h) Strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations in order to stimulate and strengthen their interest in refugee law and international protection. Joint efforts in training refugee advocacy lawyers and other refugee law practitioners will be particularly important in this respect. This collaboration will further manifest itself in the establishment and use of databases covering international and national legislation and case law;

(i) Consultations will be held with ministries of education and officials of institutions of higher learning with a view to promoting the introduction of courses on refugee law in social studies curricula.

Subprogramme 4. Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance

22A.14 The problems addressed in this subprogramme concern refugees in an initial emergency influx and those in ongoing refugee situations. Within this context, the objectives of the subprogramme are:

(a) To provide relief to refugees in emergency situations and, especially, to focus on the particular needs of women and children; to promote greater efficiency and effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response to new refugee situations; and to participate, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, in special humanitarian operations for which UNHCR has particular expertise and experience;

(b) To promote the development and implementation of intermediate assistance measures, pending the identification of durable solutions, with the ultimate aim of enabling refugee groups and individuals to become self-supporting in the country of first asylum. In this way, the need for prolonged care and maintenance programmes is contained and the financial burden on the host Government, and on the international community at large, is reduced.

Activities

(a) Two reports on the overall results of operations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, and to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

(b) Improvement and streamlining existing in-house emergency procedures, work methods and systems applicable to emergency response;

(c) Establishment of emergency response teams and development and implementation of a UNHCR emergency staffing roster to facilitate rapid deployment of staff to sites of emergency influxes;

(d) Development and utilization of a kit for registration and commodity distribution;

(e) Continued provision of emergency management training to staff of UNHCR, participating Governments and non-governmental organizations acting as implementing partners and the improvement of core materials for the emergency management training programme;

(f) In the field of early warning, improvement of early warning mechanisms and systems at the field level and for the advancement of inter-agency coordination;

(g) Establishment of an emergency stockpile, which will allow the rapid shipment of the most commonly needed relief items to the emergency location;

(h) Preparation by appropriate field offices of a refugee contingency plan;

(i) Provision of assistance for the continued development of national disaster plans that include refugee components for southern Africa and other regions;

(j) Systematic utilization of the *Supplies and Food Aid Field Handbook* in the planning and implementation of logistics and transport systems in emergency operations;

(k) Promotion of the active involvement of refugees in the provision of emergency assistance and in the development of appropriate self-help measures;

(l) Systematic evaluation, including "lessons learned" surveys, of all major refugee emergencies;

(m) In relation to refugee women, further development of the policy framework and organizational workplan for the next stages in the mainstreaming of refugee women's issues within UNHCR;

(n) Wider dissemination of the *Guidelines on Refugee Children* and the implementation of a related workplan;

(o) Review of the *UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies*;

(p) Provision of care and maintenance, which involves not only the provision of the types of assistance listed above but also related strategies. This involves raising the necessary financial resources for the general programme or by appeals for special programmes and, in addition, identifying those assistance tasks which might be undertaken in whole or in part by other bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations. It also involves negotiating an agreed division of responsibilities and arrangements for the financing of those activities, while at the same time safeguarding the ability of the High Commissioner to exercise fully her mission of protection;

(q) Monitoring the implementation of care and maintenance projects and assessing their impact on the target beneficiaries, especially women and children.

Subprogramme 5. Durable solutions

22A.15 The objectives of the subprogramme are to promote the durable solutions of voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement and, in relation to the two preferred solutions of voluntary repatriation and local integration, to encourage an appropriate contribution on the part of development agencies in assuring those two durable solutions.

22A.16 The most appropriate durable solution to the refugee problem continues to be voluntary repatriation, which requires assistance to satisfy the immediate needs of returnees, short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives. Long-term development assistance projects and assistance may also be needed in the country of origin.

22A.17 Local integration in the country of first asylum is the next preferred durable solution. The presence of large-scale refugee populations in developing countries of asylum has created developmental assistance needs that go beyond immediate relief for both refugees and refugee-hosting areas. Assistance is provided to the host countries in identifying, appraising, planning and developing local integration schemes. Emphasis has been placed on optimizing the allocation and use of resources made available by the international community for the benefit of refugees.

22A.18 The criteria for seeking resettlement in third countries derives not only from conditions in the country of origin but also from conditions in the country of first asylum, where ethnic, political or economic factors may render local integration impossible.

Activities

(a) Two reports on the overall results of operations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, and to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

(b) As regards the identification and promotion of voluntary repatriation solutions, the strategy will consist of consultations and the establishment of mutually agreeable procedures with the authorities of the countries concerned and with the refugees themselves, and provision of material assistance (payment of travel costs and initial settlement measures in the country of origin) to refugees who wish to be repatriated;

(c) In the search for solutions through local integration, where the possibility exists, UNHCR will assist host countries in identifying, appraising, planning and developing local rural and urban settlement schemes, the ultimate objective being to assist refugees so that their basic needs can be met and so that they can thus be fully integrated into local communities. This strategy implies close cooperation and coordination between UNHCR and relevant development agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as with the host Government, in order to assure that such development initiatives undertaken in support of local integration are consistent with national development plans;

(d) In relation to resettlement, the strategy will consist of carrying out consultations with Governments and international and national organizations in establishing refugee resettlement quotas and in preparing and arranging the movement of refugees to countries of permanent asylum, and of assessing the professional and socio-economic potential of the refugees to be resettled in order to facilitate their integration in resettlement countries;

(e) The strategy for assuring a linkage between development assistance and the search for durable solutions to refugee situations, especially through voluntary repatriation and local integration, will consist of (i) gathering reliable information on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and on the basic socio-economic and political conditions of developing hosting countries; (ii) strengthening information sharing and support mechanisms; (iii) assisting in the formulation of action programmes in consultation with specialized development agencies and the concerned national authorities, which take into account the national development priorities of the host countries and the technical advice of other members of the United Nations, the World Bank and intergovernmental or governmental development agencies; (iv) assisting in the mobilization of the necessary financial resources and in-kind contributions; (v) undertaking the identification, preparation and formulation of possible refugee-related organizations, with appropriate UNHCR involvement; (vi) collaborating especially with agencies whose target beneficiaries are the poorest in rural and urban areas and among whom refugees are to be found; and (vii) improving the monitoring of refugee-related development programmes and projects, including their evaluation in order to assess their relevance, effectiveness and impact on refugees, with a view to improving them as necessary.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

22A.19 As mentioned in paragraph 22A.4, in accordance with article 20 in the statute of UNHCR, the Office is financed under the budget of the United Nations. Unless the General Assembly subsequently decides otherwise, no expenditure other than administrative expenditures relating to the functioning of the Office is borne in the budget of the United Nations and all other expenditures relating to the activities of UNHCR are financed by voluntary contributions. While the statute does not define what is meant by "administrative expenditures", the term, based on a definition offered by ACABQ in a report submitted to the Assembly at its seventh session (see A/2157, part III), has been interpreted to mean expenses other than operational expenses and the related management costs.

22A.20 Following the reduction in the number of posts requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, discussions took place between UNHCR and the United Nations Secretariat that resulted in an

agreement that a distinction should be made between operational and non-operational support staff, and that non-operational support staff, including related costs, should be financed exclusively from the voluntary funds administered by the High Commissioner. Because of the financial constraints in the regular budget, it was further agreed that the voluntary funds would also cover non-operational costs in the field, while the United Nations would meet the costs of non-operational staff at UNHCR headquarters at Geneva. Those proposals, which met with the approval of the Assembly, resulted in maintaining the number of posts to be financed from the regular budget at 244, with a different distribution among grades and with all posts being located at Geneva instead of being distributed between Geneva and field offices. It was also agreed at the time that the proposed new arrangements would remain unchanged for the four biennial periods subsequent to 1990-1991.

22A.21 The Executive Committee of UNHCR, in the light of the financial difficulties faced by UNHCR in meeting expenditures under voluntary funds, requested the High Commissioner to reopen negotiations with the Secretary-General "on an increase of the regular budget participation in the administrative costs of UNHCR in the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993" (A/AC.96/760, para. 29A). A review of the arrangements took place. Given that the essential functions of UNHCR, as outlined in its statute, are to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to refugee problems, it was considered that UNHCR must maintain a presence, however minimal, in countries of asylum, whatever the size or nature of material assistance programmes implemented in those countries. Under the circumstances, the posts of chiefs of missions, responsible for carrying out UNHCR's mandate, could be deemed to constitute a proper charge to the regular budget. It was therefore proposed in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 that the posts of chiefs of mission in the least developed countries where UNHCR operated be recognized as a proper charge to the regular budget. This proposal was not retained by the General Assembly. Subsequently, the Executive Committee of UNHCR, in the light of continual financial difficulties faced by it, the increasing demands being made on the Office and the related increases in administrative expenditures, urged the High Commissioner to enter into negotiations with the Secretary-General "to proceed with the transfer of the already agreed posts of chiefs of mission in 17 designated least developed countries from UNHCR voluntary funding to the regular budget as from the biennium 1994-1995" (A/AC.96/804, para. 32 (h)). It is therefore again proposed that the posts of chiefs of mission in the least developed countries where UNHCR operates be recognized as a proper charge to the regular budget. These would consist of the following posts:

Country	*Grade*
Sudan	D-2
Ethiopia	D-2
Malawi	D-1
Zaire	D-1
Afghanistan	D-1
Guinea	D-1
Mauritania	P-5
Djibouti	P-5
Angola	P-5
Mozambique	P-5
Uganda	P-5
United Republic of Tanzania	P-5
Sierra Leone	P-5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P-5
Nepal	P-5
Burundi	P-4
Rwanda	P-4